

VIEW

OF THE

MISSIONS, FUNDS, EXPENDITURES AND PROSPECTS, OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

*The Board was instituted in June, 1810, and incorporated
June 20, 1812.*

*The Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D. of Salem, Mass.
is the Corresponding Secretary and Clerk of the Pruden-
tial Committee.*

*JEREMIAH EVARTS, No. 22, Pinckney Street, Boston,
Treasurer.*

I. MISSION AT BOMBAY, 1814.*

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|-------------------------|------|
| Rev. Gordon Hall, | 1814 |
| Mrs. Hall, | 1816 |
| Rev. Samuel Newell, | 1814 |
| Mrs. Philomela Newell, | 1818 |
| Rev. Horatio Bardwell, | 1816 |
| Mrs. Rachel Bardwell, | |
| Rev. Allen Graves, | 1818 |
| Mrs. Mary Graves, | |
| Rev. John Nichols, | |
| Mrs. Elisabeth Nichols. | |

II. MISSION IN CEYLON, 1816.

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| Rev. James Richards, | 1816 |
| Mrs. Sarah Richards, | |

* The missionaries arrived at Bombay, Feb. 11, 1813; but did not consider themselves as settled in the mission, till the beginning of 1814. The dates, in this summary, refer to the time, when the respective missions were established, and the time when the missionaries became attached to the missions under which their names now stand. Where no date stands against a name, the date next above is the true one.

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|--------------------------------------|------|
| Rev. Benjamin C. Meigs, | 1816 |
| Mrs. Meigs, | |
| Rev. Daniel Poor, | |
| Mrs. Susan Poor, | |
| Rev. Levi Spaulding, | 1819 |
| Mrs. Mary Spaulding, | |
| Rev. Miron Winslow, | |
| Mrs. Harriet L. Winslow, | |
| Rev. Henry Woodward, | |
| Mrs. Woodward, | |
| Dr. John Scudder, | |
| Mrs. Maria Scudder, | |
| Mr. James Garrett, <i>Printer</i> .* | 1820 |

III. MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

| | |
|---|------|
| Rev. Ard Hoyt, | 1818 |
| Mrs. Hoyt, | |
| Rev. Daniel S. Butrick, | |
| Rev. William Chamberlain, | |
| Mrs. Flora Chamberlain, | |
| Rev. William Potter,† | 1820 |
| Mrs. Potter. | |
| Mr. Moody Hall, <i>Teacher</i> , | 1817 |
| Mrs. Hall, | |
| Miss Sarah Hoyt, <i>Teacher</i> , | 1818 |
| Miss Anna Hoyt, <i>Helper</i> , | |
| Mr. Milo Hoyt, <i>Teacher</i> , | |
| Mr. Abijah Conger, <i>Farmer and Mechanic</i> , | 1819 |
| Mrs. Conger, | |
| Mr. John Vail, <i>Farmer</i> , | |
| Mrs. Vail, | |
| George Halsey, <i>Mechanic</i> , | |
| Dr. Elizur Butler, | 1820 |
| Mrs. Butler, | |
| Mrs. Ann Paine, <i>Teacher</i> . | |

IV. MISSION AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

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| Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, | 1818 |
| Mrs. Sarah B. V. Kingsbury, | 1819 |
| Rev. Alfred Wright. | 1820 |
| Mr. Loring S. Williams, <i>Teacher</i> , | 1818 |
| Mrs. Matilda Williams, | |
| Mrs. Judith C. Williams, | 1819 |

* Mr. Garrett sailed from Boston, April 6, 1820, and it is probable he reached Ceylon early in the ensuing fall.

† The Rev. Mr. Potter and his associates left New-Haven, Con. about the first of November; and it is supposed they may have joined the mission about the close of the year.

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| Mr. Moses Jewell, <i>Mechanic</i> , | 1818 |
| Mrs. Jewell, | |
| Dr. William W. Pride, | 1819 |
| Mr. Anson Dyer, <i>Teacher & Farmer</i> , | 1820 |
| Mr. Zechariah Howes, <i>Teacher & Farmer</i> , | |
| Mr. Joel Wood, <i>Teacher & Farmer</i> , | |
| Mrs. Wood, | |
| Mr. John Smith, <i>Farmer</i> ,* | |
| Mrs. Smith, | |
| Mr. Calvin Cushman, <i>Teacher and Farmer</i> , | |
| Mrs. Cushman, | |
| Mr. Elijah Bardwell, <i>Teacher and Farmer</i> , | |
| Mrs. Bardwell, | |
| Mr. William Hooper, <i>Teacher and Mechanic</i> , | |
| Miss Hannah Thacher, <i>Teacher</i> , | |
| Miss Judith Frissell, <i>Teacher</i> . | |

V. MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES ON THE ARKANSAW.

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| Rev. Alfred Finney, | 1820 |
| Mrs. Finney, | |
| Rev. Cephas Washburn, | |
| Mrs. Washburn, | |
| Mr. Jacob Hitchcock, <i>Teacher and Farmer</i> , | |
| Mr. James Orr, <i>Teacher and Farmer</i> , | |
| Miss Minerva Washburn, <i>Teacher</i> . | |

VI. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

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| Rev. Hiram Bingham,† | |
| Mrs. Sibyl M. Bingham, | |
| Rev. Asa Thurston, | |
| Mrs. Lucy Thurston, | |
| Mr. Daniel Chamberlain, <i>Farmer</i> , | |
| Mrs. Jerusha Chamberlain, | |
| Dr. Thomas Holman, | |
| Mrs. Lucia Holman, | |
| Mr. Samuel Whitney, <i>Teacher and Mechanic</i> , | |
| Mrs. Mercy Whitney, | |
| Mr. Samuel Ruggles, <i>Teacher</i> , | |
| Mrs. Nancy Ruggles, | |
| Mr. Elisha Loomis, <i>Printer</i> , | |
| Mrs. Maria T. Loomis. | |

* Mr. Smith and his associates left their homes in September; and it is supposed they may have joined the mission in December.

† This mission embarked Oct. 23, 1819, and, as is hoped, reached the Islands in the ensuing spring. *George Sandwich* sailed from Boston, Nov. 27, 1820.

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| John Honoree, | } <i>Native</i> <i>Teachers.</i> |
| Thomas Hopoo, | |
| William Tennooe, | |
| George Sandwich, | |

VII. MISSION TO PALESTINE.

Rev. Levi Parsons,
Rev. Pliny Fisk.

1820



CLOSE OF THE REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE AT THE LATE ANNUAL MEETING.

Expenditures and Receipts.

SINCE the last Annual Meeting, your Committee have sent forth to different fields 23 men and 13 women: 10 men and 7 women to the Sandwich Islands—1 man to Ceylon—2 men to Western Asia—8 men and 6 women to the Choctaw nation—and 2 men to the Cherokees of the Arkansaw. Of the men, 5 are ordained missionaries—1 is a physician, 1 is a printer, and the rest, besides being skilled in husbandry and various mechanical arts, are men of vigorous and well informed minds, in sound bodies, inured to labor,—and of approved civil and Christian character; 4 are men in middle life with well governed and well educated families,—the rest, young men, 8 of whom are married; the most of them have been exercised in the instruction of schools, and all of them are deemed well qualified to take part in the arduous, benevolent, and sacred work of evangelizing and civilizing pagan and uncultured people.

The fitting out of missionaries, and getting them to the fields of labor, must be attended with not inconsiderable expense. Many things are to be done in the preparations, requiring various attentions, and journeyings, and labors, and occasioning numberless contingent expenses. Many articles are comprised in the necessary outfits and provision, for the individuals, and families, and establishments. And conveyances by water or by land are expensive.

The total expense of the Sandwich Mission, paid from the Treasury, besides much which was given by liberal individuals in various articles not included in the Treasurer's account, was somewhat more than \$10,000. Of this sum \$224 were paid for the travelling expenses of the Members of the Mission,—\$275 for transportation of baggage to Boston,—\$2,500 for passage to the Islands,—almost \$2,000 for stores for the use of the missionaries on their passage and after their arrival,—almost \$1,000 for family furniture,

clothing, and mechanical and agricultural implements,—\$775 for printing press and apparatus,—and \$866 for mathematical, philosophical, and surgical instruments.

To persons not conversant with these matters, these items and the total amount might appear extravagant. And yet in proportion to the magnitude of the mission the expenditure was small. It would appear so on comparison with the cost of English missions.

If it costs less to fit out and convey men to our stations in the wilderness of our own country, it does not however cost less to get an establishment there into operation, or in its early stages to maintain it. And during the year, the missionaries already in the field were to be provided for, and the establishments already in operation to be supported, as well as new men to be sent out and new establishments to be commenced.

Within the year the Treasury has disbursed for the Bombay Mission, \$7,221—for the Ceylon, \$7,135—for the Cherokee, \$9,967—for the Choctaw, \$10,414—for the Arkansaw, \$1,150—for the Palestine, \$2,348—for the Foreign Mission School, \$3,350—and for all the objects and purposes of the Board, \$57,420.

It was not to be expected—especially if the distressing scarcity, or stagnation of the circulating medium were considered,—that there would be in the year an advance, upon the receipts of preceding years, equal or proportionate to the large additions made to our missions, or the consequent augmentation of expense. It is not indeed according to the general course of things, that in the management of extensive and progressive concerns, public or private—incurring large expenditures, and depending upon many contingencies—the receipts in each year should be very exactly or nearly proportionate to the disbursements. In one year the disbursements will come short of the receipts,—in other years they will go beyond them; even in concerns conducted upon the soundest principles, and with the greatest success. It has been so with the concerns of this Board. In some former years there was a surplus of income which was kept in reserve, to be used in succeeding years, as the exigencies or interests of the Institution should require.

Donations to the Board.

The donations, contributions and benefactions, from societies, churches, congregations, and individuals, received at the Treasury, within the year ending with the last month, amounted to \$36,500; and the income from the permanent fund, and other sources, to \$2,600, making in the total sum \$39,000. This, as will be seen, comes short of the total amount of expenditures by \$18,000.—For the supply of

the deficiency, it has been found necessary to draw upon the disposable funds of the Board, accumulated from preceding years.

Though these receipts are not equal to the disbursements, yet your Committee have the high gratification to state,—and they would do it with a grateful sense of the liberality of individuals and of the Christian public, and with devout thankfulness to the God of all grace,—that the donations exceeded those of any preceding year by \$2,600. This deserves more especial notice on account of the scarcity or stagnation, before alluded to. Allowing for the embarrassment and distress, arising from this cause, and felt in all parts of the country, and by all classes of the community—it were moderate to consider \$36,000, given in this last year, as being equal to \$50,000 in times as they were in preceding years. And in this ratio, it may be right, in point of justice, and gratitude, and encouragement, and confidence,—to estimate the increase of liberality in the community towards the objects of the Board.

And it is deemed proper, and of some importance to be noted, that this increase of liberality, is not to be attributed to extraordinary efforts in the way of solicitation or excitement. Efforts of that kind were even less abundant and less expensive than in former years. Little, indeed, was done, excepting by an Address of the Committee to the Auxiliaries and Patrons, and Benefactors and Friends of the Board; and a considerable number of brief local agencies in connexion with it. Of the manner in which this Address was every where received and answered, the Committee would find it impossible adequately to express their grateful sense. It afforded a proof, inestimably valuable, of the affectionate and stable and liberal confidence and attachment of the Christian community towards the Board, and its great object.

Besides the donations in money, numerous contributions have been made in various articles for the missions. These are not included in the Treasurer's account; and the amount of value cannot be ascertained. It is not, however, inconsiderable. For the Sandwich Mission a noble spirit of liberality was displayed; particularly in the places and vicinities where the missionaries had resided; and in Boston, Salem, and some of the neighboring towns, of whose cheering liberality every mission has participated. And for the Cherokee and Choctaw missions, a spirit not less noble has been very extensively manifested, and continually increasing and spreading. From more than a hundred different places in the North and in the South—boxes of clothing, of almost every kind suitable for the children of the schools—and some for the missionaries and their families—have been prepared and sent forward. Of about a fifth part of them, the value was esti-

mated and marked by the donors; and the amount is about \$1,140. This taken as a general average, would give the amount of the whole at \$5,700. This sum, added to the \$36,500 in money, would make a total of \$42,200.

The articles of clothing are chiefly the fruits of female benevolence;—that rich and perennial source, whose streams give life and beauty to Zion, and shall make the wilderness glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

“We ought to be very grateful to God,” says the Brainerd Journal, “for putting it into the hearts of his children, to send from the most remote parts of the United States, these seasonable supplies—to cover these naked children of the forest, and in that way to evince the power and excellency of his Gospel, which he has commanded to be preached to every creature.”

Liberality of the Choctaws.

To these donations from the Christian community, ought surely to be added, and with a strong note of grateful admiration, the unprecedented donations of the Choctaws.

That poor, pagan, and lost people of the wilderness have, within a year, pledged the annual sum of \$6,000, to be received by them from the government, during the whole time it shall be paid, that is, for 16 or 17 years to come, in aid of the operations of this Board, for the instruction of themselves and their children in Christianity and civilization.

It should be observed, however, that as the Choctaw donations do not come into our treasury, they do not afford to the Board all the strength and facilities and advantages, that would be afforded by the same amount in the state of our ordinary funds. No part of these donations was at disposal for supplying the insufficiency of the receipts of the year from the customary sources, not even in regard to the Choctaw mission, the expenses of which exceeded those of either of the other missions. Still, for the purposes of that mission it is a substantial endowment, and will, from year to year, relieve the general funds, and facilitate and strengthen the general operations.

“The establishment at Elliot,” say the missionaries there, “is not yet complete. Houses for the accommodation of the mission families are needed; as are a barn and two or three small buildings. A hundred more acres of land ought to be opened and cultivated. When this is done, and the young stock grown so as to supply the family in a considerable degree, which will be in the course of two or three years, we think the \$2,000 a year, appropriated by the natives, in connexion with the donations of provisions and clothing, which may be expected from the states, will go very far towards supporting the establishment. But to complete the buildings, open sufficient land, and provide for the support of the family until other means can be brought into operation, considerable money will be required.

“The appropriations made by the natives, for the two other establishments, though they will do much towards supporting them when

put into operation, will be wholly inadequate to laying the foundation. Unless there are means, in the first instance, for procuring a large stock, and bringing under cultivation an extensive plantation, the expenses of provision would be so great, that it is doubtful whether it would long be supported."

Patronage of the Government.

The Board have been made acquainted heretofore, with the patronage afforded to our Indian missions by the general Government, with a view, expressly, to the instruction of the Indians in the arts of civilized life. At the commencement, assurance was given by the Executive that for each establishment the expenses of erecting a school house and a dwelling house should be defrayed from the public funds, and that a specified number of certain kinds of implements and utensils for husbandry and domestic manufacture should be furnished. "The limited appropriations for the Indian Department," said the Secretary of War at the time, "will for the present preclude the Executive Government from extending a more liberal patronage to the Board, in their laudable efforts for the accomplishment of objects so very desirable." Agreeably, however, to a hope then expressed by the Secretary, Congress has passed a law for an appropriation of \$10,000 a year, to be applied under the direction of the President to the instruction of the Indian Tribes. Of this sum, \$1,000 is "for the present allowed to our establishment at Brainerd, and \$1,000 to that at Elliot." "When," says the Secretary, "the Department is in possession of the necessary information [respecting the several establishments commenced by this Board and other Societies] a more full and complete distribution will be made, agreeably to prescribed regulations."

The favorable disposition manifested by the Government, and with increasing strength and benignity, towards the great object of civilizing the Aborigines, is to be most gratefully recognized and highly valued: not only on account of the direct pecuniary aid afforded; but more especially for the security which it gives to the Aborigines themselves, to those who are engaged in this labor of benevolence on their behalf, and to the whole Christian community, respecting them. An opposite disposition or policy would be of dark and disastrous aspect.

For these Indian establishments, however, and for our more distant missions, money, much money will yet be required. It is not to be dissembled, that to maintain the several missions, and establishments now under the direction of the Board, in the vigorous operation which should be desired, will cost scarcely less in each successive year, than the amount of the last year's disbursements. And yet the field is wide; and yet more missions are urgently needed and de-

manded. Thanks to the All-bounteous Sovereign of the world, the Christian community in this favored land are abundantly able to supply the requisite funds, not only for the missions already sent out, but for the support of many more. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the same DIVINE INFLUENCE, which has so wonderfully raised and diffused the spirit of benevolence, during these first ten years, will raise it still higher, and diffuse it more widely.

Summary of the operations of the Board.

In these ten years there has been paid from the Treasury of the Board the total sum of \$201,600.—For the missions to the East—Bombay and Ceylon—just about \$100,000—for the Missions to the American Aborigines \$51,000—for the Mission to the Sandwich Islands \$10,470—for the Palestine Mission, \$2,350—for the Foreign Mission School \$17,340, and for various subordinate and contingent objects and purposes \$20,000.

In the same period the Treasury has received the total sum of about \$235,000. Of this amount something more than \$220,000 were given by benevolent individuals, males and females, associated and unassociated, in donations and bequests for the general and particular objects of the Board; and the remaining sum of about \$15,000 were the proceeds of monies invested, books sold, &c. Besides the monies paid into the Treasury, many liberalities have been bestowed in various articles, in different ways, and to no inconsiderable aggregate. But the amount, whatever should be the estimate, is to be added to the regularly accounted for expenditures, as well as to the regularly entered receipts.

Of the sum expended much has necessarily been consumed, yet not a little remains for important and durable use.

In the ten years there have been received under the patronage and direction of the Board, as missionaries and assistants, 62 men and 48 women—in all 110. Of this number three—Mrs. Harriet Newell, the Rev. Edward Warren, and Mr. A. V. Williams,—have been called to their reward: ten, six men and four women, have left the service,—three on change of sentiment—five on account of impaired health, and two from discontentment,—and nine are yet at home, waiting with desire to be sent forth to their work. Eighty-eight—49 men, and 39 women—are now either in the fields respectively assigned to them, or on their way to them;—25 in the East,—2 in Western Asia,—17 in the Sandwich Islands,—and 44 in the countries of the American Aborigines. Upon the same funds, and engaged in the same cause, are the Rev. Principal of the Foreign Mission School and his worthy Assistant.

Of the men now under the patronage and direction of the Board, TWENTY-SIX ARE ORDAINED MINISTERS OF THE

GOSPEL, educated, the most of them, in Literary and Theological Seminaries of the first order in our country; two are especially designed for ordination; and the rest are approved men for the various departments of the general work, as Catechists and School-masters, Agriculturists and Mechanics. All of them, the Principal and Assistant of the Foreign Mission School excepted, have given themselves devotedly for life to this arduous and holy service, and the most of them, with the same spirit of devotion and sacred disinterestedness, have given also all their possessions, which, in not a few instances, were of very considerable amount. Of the women mention, proportionably commendatory, might be made.

At home is the Foreign Mission School, designed for the *thorough education* of promising youths from different heathen lands;—an Institution firmly established in the hearts of Christians, in a highly prosperous state, and blest most signally with heavenly influences. Abroad belonging to our several missions are more than 50 Free Schools, in which there can scarcely be fewer, probably there are now more, than 3,000 children, Hindoo, Tamul, Jewish, Cherokee and Choc-taw, under Christian instruction; not less than 300 of whom are boarding or family pupils, lodged, and fed, and educated, as under the especial care of the missionaries.

NINETY PERSONS with qualifications for the different parts of the work, from rudimental instructions in the primary branches of knowledge and arts of civilized life, to the highest and holiest administrations of the Gospel—not only ready for the service, but actually for the most part in the distant fields at their allotted stations—disposed in order and furnished—engaged in their various labors, and some of them having for a considerable time borne the burden and heat of the day:—and more than Fifty Schools, established in different regions of darkness, and containing under Christian Instruction Three Thousand Children of families and nations long ignorant of God, and never blest with the News of the Savior. Could we mention nothing more, the Two HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS expended in ten years, should not be accounted as lost. But something more may be mentioned.

“It is estimated,” says Mr. Kingsbury, “that the establishment at Elliot has cost upwards of \$12,000, exclusive of all the labor done gratuitously by the missionaries. But it ought to be distinctly kept in mind, that the greater part of this money has not been consumed. It has been vested in various property, some of which is of the most productive kind, and which may be considered as a permanent fund for the support of the mission. There are now belonging to the establishment at Elliot, more than 200 neat cattle. There are also teams of oxen and horses, waggons, carts, ploughs, and other implements of husbandry, suitable for a large plantation. More than fifty acres of land are cleared and under cultivation. Upwards of twenty buildings,

including a blacksmith's shop, mill, and joiner's shop, have been erected. Mechanical tools for various branches;—lessons, books, and stationary for the school, have been provided; and all the varied apparatus prepared for the accommodation of a family consisting of one hundred."

Similar statements and estimates might be made respecting the establishments at Brainerd, on the Tombigby, and at Talony.—The missions over the sea are upon a different plan. But at Bombay we have a printing establishment, comprising two presses, fonts of English and Nagree types, with the requisite apparatus, and various accommodations and articles of durable utility for the various purposes of the mission. Our Ceylon mission, besides the very valuable glebes and edifices secured to it, has also a printing press with fonts of English and Tamul types, a hospital, and several school houses; and a proportional provision of what is necessary for a permanent mission. A large part of what was sent out with the Sandwich Island mission, was not for immediate consumption, but for durable use. The lands, buildings, &c. of our school at Cornwall—what may be denominated permanent property, were estimated at more than \$5,000. The libraries, and the surgical instruments, belonging to our several establishments, would, altogether, be of considerable value.

The two hundred thousand dollars then is not all consumed—has not all vanished away. By means of it a preparation for action of no inconsiderable extent has been brought forward. And in the general view of this preparation, besides what has now been mentioned, whatever has been acquired of knowledge, of experience, and skill, in directing and executing this great work, where every thing was new, and every thing was to be learned,—and whatever systematic and permanent arrangements have been made for continued and extended operations, at home and abroad,—should doubtless be included.

General Results.

Of effects and fruits actually produced, it is yet time to expect but little, and to say but little.

The translation of the Scriptures, however, into one of the principal languages of India—ready to be given to ten millions of people, as soon and as fast as means for the printing and distributing shall be afforded;—the actual printing and distributing among that Pagan population of large editions of select portions of the Scriptures, and scriptural catechisms and tracts;—the teaching of several thousands of Heathen Children—including those who have attended, as well as those who are now attending the schools, so that they are

able to read the Bible, and other useful books and have some knowledge of the truths and precepts of the Gospel;—the preaching of the Gospel to many thousands of heathen people of different ages, ranks and conditions, thus sowing the *incorruptible seed*, in a widely extended field, where, under the genial influences, of Heaven, it may in due time take root and spring up, and where undoubtedly it will not have been sown in vain;—and the turning of more than fifty heathen persons, hopefully, from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God, for their own salvation with eternal glory, and for the communication, through their instrumentality, of the blessings of Christianity to many of their respective kindred and nations:—These are effects and fruits, which to pass over unnoticed, in this general review, would be an ungrateful omission, and the value of which is not to be estimated by thousands, or hundreds of thousands, or millions, of money.

American Indians.

Ten years ago the Aborigines of our country were regarded by this great community, with the exception of here and there an individual, as an utterly intractable race, never to be brought within the pale of civilized society, but doomed by unalterable Destiny, to melt away and become extinct; and a spirit of vengeance and of extermination was breathed out against them in many parts of our land. Not a few, even of the generally well disposed and well informed friends of missions, held the projected mission to those outcasts of the wilderness a hopeless enterprise. Now the whole nation is moved by a very different spirit. From the highest places of the national Government down to the humblest conditions of society, all classes are inspired with good will towards the Indians. The desire to serve rather than to destroy them is every where testified; and to evangelize and civilize them is regarded as no infeasible or very difficult work. The method seems plain and easy.—If by favor of Providence this Board has been leadingly instrumental in effecting this auspicious change,—if the system of instruction which it has put into operation in the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations has conciliated the favor and secured the confidence of the Indian Chiefs and Tribes extensively, and also of the rulers and people of our nation,—has commended itself as a model for other Societies coming forward to take part in the general work,—and has produced examples of Indian improvement which have engaged the attention of all classes of the community and awakened in them a lively interest in the great design;—the Board has not existed in vain, nor labored in vain.

Advantages arising at home.

To good effects produced in our own country, while the great object has been to do good to heathen nations, further attention seems to be due.

The spirit, the genuine spirit of missions, is the true spirit of the Gospel. It is love to God and love to men; the *Charity which seeketh not her own, and is full of mercy and of good fruits*; benevolence in its purest, loveliest, and highest character. It is the same mind, that was in the Redeemer of men, when he came to seek and to save that which was lost;—the spring of living, active, never-to-be-restrained, desire for the promotion of the great design, for which he endured the cross, and for which he sits as King on the holy hill of Zion. When this spirit is produced or advanced in an individual, or a community, in the same measure is pure and undefiled religion, in that individual or community, produced or advanced.—If then this spirit has been promoted, good has been done.

The matter of fact is manifest. The Christian community has been waked from its slumbers. An influence more vivifying than the breath of spring has been diffused through the land. The minds and hearts of many, of different classes and denominations, have been opened and expanded, to perceive and to feel the common brotherhood of all nations, and of all human beings, as *made of one blood*, and REDEEMED BY ONE BLOOD. The reasonableness of the injunction, *to do good unto all men as we have opportunity, and the commandment of the Everlasting God that the Gospel should be made known to all nations, and preached to every creature*,—have come to be practically acknowledged. Societies for various charitable and religious objects have rapidly risen into existence and action; and benefactions for these objects—contributions in churches and congregations and meetings for prayer, and individual subscriptions, donations and bequests—have become so common, that we are ready to forget how little of them was known only a few years ago.

In as far as this Board has been instrumental in producing these effects;—by its several missions to Heathen nations—by the cheerful sacrifices and labors of its devoted missionaries—by its disclosures of the ignorance, corruption and wretchedness of the dark places of the earth—by its successive agencies in different parts of the country, the communications it has made of intelligence with motives and excitements to benevolent exertions, and its various operations at home and abroad,—its endeavors and influences have conducted to the benefit of many. Especially has it been so, if by them the Monthly Concert of Prayer, which is connected in a particular manner with Missions to the Heathen, has been

promoted and extended,—and if these extensively united prayers and alms have gone up with acceptance before God, and in answer to them, in any measure, he has granted those plenteous effusions of his Spirit with which our churches and the various classes of the community have been so signally blest.

Had the object been, chiefly or solely, the advancement of religion in our own land, in what other way could two hundred thousand dollars have been better laid out. The support of FORTY ministers of the Gospel at home, during the ten years, as settled pastors or domestic missionaries would have cost probably little more than the sum specified. But had this same money been used for the support, during the term, of forty settled pastors or domestic missionaries—two to each of the several States and Territories of the Union—is there good reason to believe that more would have been done for the general interests of religion in our country, than has actually been effected by means of this Institution for Foreign Missions?—more to impress a deep and widely extended conviction of the infinite importance of the Gospel—more to counteract the selfishness and worldliness and sordidness of feeling and practice every where so prevalent—more to illustrate the nature, to display the excellence, and to raise the standard of Christian Charity—more to bring the members of the community acquainted with the great concerns of the Redeemer's kingdom, or to a livelier interest in them—more to give enlargement and elevation to their views and affections, and to make them know how much more blessed it is to give than to receive—more to promote good will among themselves and towards all men, and to do good unto all as they have opportunity—more to beautify our Zion, to make her walls salvation and her gates praise,—and cause her so to arise and shine, as that the Gentiles shall come to her light, and kings to the brightness of her rising?

It is the spirit of missions—the spirit which burns with quenchless desire *to teach all nations* and to preach the Gospel to every creature—that has produced in Christendom the mighty movement, and the diversified and multiplied exertions of benevolence, by which the present age is so signally marked. Until the first missions of this new era were sent forth to the distant heathen, Christendom was asleep, while the world was perishing—was dreaming of temporal changes, disastrous or prosperous, while darkness covered the earth and gross darkness the people. Aroused from their slumbers by the efforts of those great Christian enterprises, the friends of God and of men were amazed at the ignorance, corruption and wretchedness every where to be seen—not only afar off, but near and all around them. Their eyes affected their hearts. The liberal set themselves to devise liberal things; and Bible Societies, Tract Societies, Education

Societies, sprung up in quick succession: and a system of beneficent action has been advancing with surprising and animating rapidity. The Spirit of Missions—of Missions to the Heathen—is the mainspring of the whole.

The Board constituted for extensive operations.

Under the impression of this general Review, the Directors and Patrons and Friends of Missions will humbly adore the goodness of God, and be animated to continued and increased efforts for communicating his saving health to millions ready to perish.

For this great object, this Board, under the divine favor, possesses advantages, which cannot be too highly prized. Its constitution is eminently adapted to vigorous action, and extended enterprise, under responsibilities, affording the best possible security to public and individual confidence. It is limited to no section of the country,—to no denomination of Christians. Its Members, chartered and corresponding, and its Patrons, Auxiliaries and Agents are in all the States of the Union, and of nearly all the considerable religious communions. In its form and spirit—its arrangements and provisions—its whole design and system of action—it is a NATIONAL INSTITUTION. And hitherto the Lord has given it favor in all parts of the land; and made it instrumental in uniting many thousands of benevolent minds from the North to the South, in one common and glorious cause.—To Him everlasting thanks are due.—The advantages which He has granted are a sacred trust of immense importance—never to be abused—never to be neglected.

To Auxiliaries, Agents and Benefactors, fresh occasion is afforded for heartfelt thanks; for their steady attachment, their generous confidence, their continued and in many instances increased activity and liberality; for their prompt assistance in pressing emergencies, and their many pledges of substantial and permanent support to the cause.

Great variety in the objects of the Board.

The particular objects of the Board are such in variety and interest, as to meet the feelings of every benevolent heart. Upon our own borders we present to this Christian community long neglected Tribes of uncivilized fellow beings, earnestly raising the imploring cry,—“Send us more of these good Missionaries and Teachers; help us to learn husbandry and the mechanic arts, and household manufactures and economy—teach our children to read, and write, and work—instruct us from the Good Book what the Great and Good Spirit would have us to do.” And there too we present

hundreds of children from the wigwams of the forest, now under the care of devoted Missionaries and Assistants, male and female, and dependent on Christian charity for food and lodging, for clothing and instruction; and thousands more, not less needy of these benefits, yet remaining still in all the ignorance and nakedness and wretchedness of the forest life. Far off in the Western Ocean; yet not beyond the reach of Christian beneficence—we shew a Nation of Islanders, giving the fairest promise of becoming, in no long time, by the blessing of God upon such means as American Christians have it amply in their power to afford, a civilized and christianized, a weakly and virtuous and happy people. From these we turn to the far distant East, and point to millions and millions of human beings in the lowest state of debasement, for whom there is no remedy, but that quick and powerful Word, which is spirit and life, and that Blood, which cleanseth from the foulest and deepest pollutions. That Word, translated into their own language by our indefatigable Missionaries, is ready to be dispersed among these millions, as soon as the liberalities of the friends of mankind in this country shall supply funds sufficient for the printing and distribution; and to that Blood the Missionaries already sent, and to be sent, will direct them, if adequate support be continued. And there, to the thousands of heathen children already in our mission schools, multiplied thousands might speedily be added, were the requisite funds and help afforded. And to the land, whence the light of immortality first shone upon the darkened nations, we solicit the attention of all, who rejoice in this light; and invite them, not to the bloody achievements of maddened Crusades, but to enterprises of glory, with the weapons which are mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds, casting down imaginations and every high thing, which exalteth itself against the knowledge of God. And besides support for the missionaries who are gone thither, and those who are ardently desiring to go, we earnestly ask for funds for a printing establishment at such place as shall be found most eligible, by means of which the mission may be enabled to communicate extensively the light of divine truth, and thus prepare the way of the Lord, who will ere long appear in his glory, in the places, where he has been crucified.

Importunate claims of these objects.

These objects demand attention, and are making an appeal to Christian benevolence, of intense pathos. Far off, geographically, as some of them are, yet morally and for the purposes of charity, they are near. The liberal in this country may do good and communicate to the ignorant and

the miserable in India, for their immortal welfare, with as little inconvenience to themselves, as they can give bread to the needy at their doors. This is known and felt by many; and by the charities which they are in the course of dispensing to the needy and the perishing in the remotest lands and islands of the sea, as well as in their own immediate neighborhoods, they are continually expanding their existence, enlarging their spheres of usefulness, and multiplying their objects of interest, their sources of enjoyment, and their ties of delightful union with all on earth and all in heaven.

In these sacred charities many more would bear a part, were they acquainted at all, or better acquainted, with the objects. Taking the amount of donations the last year at \$40,000, and assume a dollar as an average donation, and the number of donors will stand at 40,000. If we assume as the average donation fifty cents, the number of donors will be 80,000. But were there not more than forty thousand—more than eighty thousand—more than five hundred thousand in this Christian nation of ten millions, who would willingly and gladly contribute from fifty cents to fifty or five hundred dollars each towards some or all of the designated objects—were these objects only presented to them in such manner as to engage their attention? This is a consideration of immense importance to be impressed upon all the members, and agents, and auxiliaries, and friends of the Board and of the cause. Does an individual, who is in the practice of contributing, wish to do something for increasing the general amount of contributions? Let that individual look around him for one, or two, or more, who might be induced to contribute, and take care to use the best means for the purpose, and an increase not temporary only, but permanent, will be secured. In this way, the annual amount of contributions might be vastly augmented without any increase of the donations of the present regular subscribers or contributors.

Missionary Herald.

In this view the diffusion of missionary intelligence will be seen to be of primary importance. It is hence the purpose of the Committee, with the approval of the Board, to make the *Missionary Herald* the property entirely of the Institution, to give to it increased energy and interest, and to spare no pains in extending its circulation. And in this design, and in the general work of enlightening, improving and exciting all classes of the community, they hope for the active aid of every friend to the cause.

True character of the Missionary cause.

The cause is the noblest on earth—the work the greatest—the sure results the most durable and glorious. No person

on earth is in a condition too high to take part in this work—none in a condition too low. Help from all, according to the ability afforded them, is urgently needed.

The tone of this Report is not that of despondency. Not a feeling of despondency should have place in any mind. Yet with all the prosperity, which has attended this Institution and its attempts, and with all the cheering auspices, on this day so gratefully to be noticed; it is not to be forgotten, that for supplying the deficiency of the last year's receipts, the disposable funds from the surplus receipts of preceding years, have been nearly exhausted. Should the receipt in an equal, or indeed in any considerable degree, fall short of the expenditures necessary for maintaining the establishments, for the support of which the most sacred pledges have been given; from what source, or in what way, is the deficiency to be supplied, or the cause to be saved from a serious depression? It were an unwarranted confidence, that He, whose cause it is, will maintain it, without the willing, the continued, the increased efforts, benefactions and sacrifices of his friends. What he has been willing to do, and what sacrifice to make, is manifest to the universe; and he will take care that what they are willing to do, and what sacrifice to make, shall also be made manifest. And what your Committee deemed it right to say, in their Address of last March, they deem it right now, with permission, emphatically to repeat—

“The question is to be decided, and it may be decided soon—whether there is in this country Christian benevolence enough—sufficiently undivided, unobstructed, and unrestrained—sufficiently resembling the charity which descended from heaven—to bear any proportionable part in the great work of evangelizing the heathen.”

Can there be a doubt what the decision will be? Can it be apprehended, for a moment, that this great Christian community—so rich, in blessings temporal and spiritual, so deeply indebted to the Author of these blessings,—will determine, in his face, and in the face of the universe, that they will do no more for the recovery of their fellow beings, for whom, as well as for themselves, he died? that the devoted missionaries, who have gone forth in obedience to his call and command shall be left unsupported—that the schools for raising up an enlightened and improved generation shall be discontinued or diminished—that the heathen, rather than make for them any further exertions or sacrifices, shall perish in their ignorance and corruptions? After such an issue, who in our land could look up toward heaven? Rather than such an issue should come, who in our land, that hopes in the mercy of God our Savior, would not merely give a few cents, or a few dollars a year, but make a cheerful devotement of all that

he has? This sentiment will be felt. Not a few feel it already. And, when it shall have fired the hearts of American Christians, as it may be reasonably hoped it ere long will, there will be no lack of funds for the maintenance and enlargement of the missions and establishments already commenced, and for many more, which the necessities of the heathen affectingly demand. Then shall glory dwell in our land, and bless, with its enlightening and healing emanations, the most dismal abodes of men.

By the Prudential Committee,

S. WORCESTER, *Secretary.*

Sept. 21, 1820.

RECAPITULATION.

WE invite the attention of the reader to a brief review of the most important matters, contained in the preceding pages.

Let him consider the number of persons employed by the Board, in various and remote situations, suited to different parts of the benevolent work, and constantly dependent upon the American churches for the means of support and usefulness:—let him reflect, that the expenses of new enterprises, of voyages, of removals by land, and of preparation for extensive labors, must be considerable:—that, while many have given liberally, great multitudes, who profess to be the friends of man and the servants of God, have not as yet taken a deep interest in these attempts to evangelize the nations:—that it peculiarly concerns Christians in this country to aid in sending the Gospel to the Indians of the wilderness, while they are doing so much for themselves, and the Government of the United States patronizes the undertaking:—and that the establishments now commenced need continual and efficient aid for future years, to preserve them from losing advantages already gained.

In looking back for ten years, he will see this Society rising from a humble beginning, and gradually advancing, till Providence has enabled it to place, at their allotted stations, *twenty six* ministers of the Gospel, and a still greater number of active, industrious, laborious men, in the capacity of teachers, farmers, and mechanics, nearly all of both classes being heads of families and devoted, with the cordial assent and cooperation of their wives, to this self-denying but honorable service. At home is the Foreign Mission

School, high in the confidence of the community; abroad are more than 50 free schools in heathen countries, containing 3,000 children, beside 300 heathen children in mission families, enjoying all the benefits of Christian education. Of the sums, which have been expended, much remains in valuable property for permanent use. The Scriptures are translated into a language spoken by ten millions of souls; and will be published, and ready for distribution, as fast as funds shall be afforded for this object. God has wonderfully smiled upon exertions for the instruction of children; and more than fifty heathen persons, of different ages and conditions, have been hopefully brought to a saving knowledge of the truth.

During the time that has been mentioned, a great and happy change has taken place in the feelings of the American people, towards the Aborigines of our country. If the Board has contributed to this event, by its various plans and operations, how abundant is the reward for all the sacrifices, which have been made. The advantages, which our own churches and people have derived from these public exertions for the distant heathen, are many, and various, and incomparably exceed, not only the expense which has been incurred, but any thing that could probably have been derived from the same expense, laid out in any other way.

The Board is constituted for extensive operations, and has under its patronage objects suited to call forth the warm support of every friend to Christianity, whether he looks with peculiar interest to the preaching of the Gospel, the distribution of the Bible, or the education of the young, as the great mean of introducing divine truth into heathen countries; whether he longs with most intense desire for the overthrow of idolatry in the heart of populous Asia,—for the return of the divine blessing upon the mountains of Judea, for imparting the light of salvation to the darkened islands of the sea, or for the change of the moral wildernesses of our own continent into the garden of God. All these fields are open to laborers, and the cry for more laborers is urgent and importunate.

With a view to make these claims generally known, and to urge them upon Christians, the Board has determined to publish a work of its own, denominated the *Missionary Herald*; and to this work the patronage of the friends of missions is invited.

The missionary cause is the noblest on earth; its triumph is sure. Yet means are to be used, and willing services are to be rendered. It is manifest, what sacrifice the great Author of salvation has been willing to make; and he will cause it to be manifest what sacrifice his friends will voluntarily make for the cause, which brought Him down from Heaven.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE following notices are deemed of particular importance to the Board, and are commended to the attention of every person, into whose hands these pages may fall.

THE MISSIONARY HERALD

is a monthly publication, handsomely printed in the pamphlet form, with a green cover and full table of contents. The price is *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* a year, payable on the first day of June. The volume commences with the January number, which is now in circulation. This work, all things considered, is by far the cheapest work of the kind printed in the United States. For this reason, among others, payment in advance is desirable, whenever it can be made conveniently. It is published at the expense, and for the benefit, of the Board, by *Samuel T. Armstrong*, No. 50, Cornhill, Boston, to whom application may at any time be made by subscribers.

The Herald contains all the proceedings of the Board—the journals of the missionaries—their letters—missionary anecdotes—motives to Christian benevolence—and a general abstract of what is doing to renovate the world. It is also a complete *voucher to donors*, as all donations in money are there officially acknowledged; as are donations, in articles of clothing, &c. to any considerable amount.

The Herald is an exceedingly useful book for young persons in families, and in the higher classes at common schools. Missionary intelligence enlarges the mind, warms the heart, admonishes the conscience, and tends to prepare the rising generation for eminent usefulness.

A volume of this work is presented to any individual, who contributes *twelve dollars* within the year, or who collects that amount from others, by personal application, and remits it to the Treasury. It is also presented to each association, by whatever name it may be known, which remits to the Treasury *twelve dollars* annually. If any association, thus entitled, does not receive the Herald, the omission is unintentional; and, in every such case, the Treasurer or Secretary of such society is requested to communicate the fact to the publisher, or the Treasurer of the Board, with exact directions as to the mode of conveyance; and every direction of this kind will be complied with, if possible. When a new application is made for the Herald, by any society, the name of the *person*, to whom the work should be sent, for the use of the society, should be communicated; and it will always be considered as sufficient, at the publisher's office, to write the name of the *person*, on the numbers of the

work;—it being presumed, that the person, who receives the numbers for a society, will not need a particular direction on each number. A copy of the work is likewise presented to every association, which contributes clothing, or other articles, to the amount of *twelve dollars* annually.

DONATIONS IN MONEY

are urgently needed by the Board, at the present moment, to sustain the expense of the establishments already in existence, and to authorize the commencement of others, which are importunately demanded. If it is a time of general pecuniary embarrassment in our country, there is so much the more reason that every friend of missions *should do what he can*; and that all, who are rich and unembarrassed, should exhibit *unusual liberality*, on this pressing emergency.

Let it here be observed, that persons in the interior of the southern and southwestern states, who wish to patronize the missions among the Indians, may remit money directly to the missionaries, at the different stations, by whom an exact account will be kept and transmitted to the Treasurer. Thus time will be saved, and the donors may find it more convenient to send bank-notes, which are current in the neighborhood of the missions, than those, which would be current at Boston.

DONATIONS IN CLOTHING

are sent to the Indian stations, from all parts of the United States; and donations in provisions, to a very considerable amount, are sent from the countries bordering on the river Ohio.

Lest it should be thought, that more than enough of these articles should be sent, it is to be remembered, that the mission families are large, that many children are to be made comfortable, and that numerous articles must be consumed; but *especially*, that these articles can be sold to the Indians, when not needed by the mission families, and thus most essentially benefit the missions, by procuring labor, and other things indispensable. Such articles are much *better than money*, for the purpose of obtaining what is needed of the Indians; because, if they receive money from any quarter, they are prone to expend it for liquor, whereas they use articles of clothing, &c. for the benefit of themselves and their families.

Boxes of clothing should be carefully forwarded to some one of the agents hereafter named. They should all be well packed, and legibly addressed to the mission intended, with the name of the places whence they are sent, and the agents to whose care they are forwarded. *All this should be on*

each box. It is not sufficient, that a description should be contained in a letter, whether the letter be within the box, or without it. Each box should, however, contain a list of articles sent, with the name of the place, or places, whence they are sent. This is for the information of the missionaries. A letter should also be sent to the Treasurer, or some agent, briefly describing each box.

All kinds of clothing, which are proper for children at school, for laboring men and women, and for wearing apparel on the Sabbath; all kinds, in short, which would be suitable for plain industrious persons, of both sexes and every age, in almost any part of our country, will be of great use at the missionary stations.

A portion of this kind of charity is needed by the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Con.

AGENTS OF THE BOARD,

who receive donations in money, and other articles, and make remittances to the Treasurer, or forward articles to the Indian stations, as the case may require.

The clergy generally, throughout the United States, are willing to oblige their friends by making communications in aid of this charity. In Massachusetts, the communication with Boston from every part is so frequent, that it is sufficient to mention the *Corresponding Secretary*, and *Treasurer*, (whose names and address are on the first page of this pamphlet,) and the *Publisher of the Herald*, as agents to receive donations.

In the State of Maine.

The Rev. William Allen, President of Bowdoin College,

Rev. Edward Payson, Portland,

Nathaniel Coffin, Esq. Wiscasset.

New Hampshire,

Dea. Amos Tappan, Portsmouth,

Rev. John H. Church, Pelham,

Hon. T. W. Thompson, Concord.

Vermont,

Messrs. Curtis & Coolidge, Windsor,

Hon. Charles Marsh, Woodstock,

Horace Janes, Esq. St. Albans,

Dr. William G. Hooker, Middlebury,

Dr. John Crosby, Montpelier,

Elbathan Strong, Esq. Hardwick,

Connecticut,

Timothy Dwight, Esq. New Haven,

Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford,

Mr. John P. Northrop, Steward of the For. Miss. Sch. at Cornwall.

New York,

Mr. John Sayre, in the city of N. Y.

Orin Day, Esq. Catskill,

Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, Cambridge,

Rev. John Frost, Whitesboro',

Rev. Comfort Williams, Rochester,

Henry Dwight, Esq. Geneva,
Col. John Lincklaen, Cazenovia,
Hon. Henry M'Niel, Clinton.

New Jersey,
Rev. James Richards, D. D. Newark,
Rev. Barnabas King, Rockaway.
Pennsylvania,

Robert Ralston, Esq.
Messrs. Seely and Gibbs, N. E. corner of Arch and Fifth St. Phil.
Rev. Francis Heron, Pittsburgh,
Rev. James Montgomery, Northumberland County.

Maryland,
Messrs. Brundige, Vose, & Co. Baltimore.
District of Columbia,

Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Washington,
Col. T. L. M'Kenney, Superintend. of Indian Trade, Georgetown.
Ohio,

Rev. Samuel P. Robbins,

Gen. David Putnam,

William R. Putnam, Esq.

Mr. William Slocomb,

Mr. Augustus Stone,

} *Board of Agency appointed
at Marietta.*

[The gentlemen composing this Board of Agency have acted with great zeal and public spirit, and have appointed other agents, in different parts of the neighboring country.]

Rev. Robert G. Wilson, D. D. Chillicothe,

Rev. William L. Wilson, Cincinnati,

Rev. Timothy Harris, Granville,

Rev. Mr. Jennings, Steubenville.

Kentucky.

Rev. James Blythe, D. D. Lexington,

Rev. Daniel C. Banks, Louisville.

Missouri,

Rev. Salmon Giddings, St. Louis.

Virginia,

Rev. William Hill, D. D. Winchester,

Rev. D. A. Baxter, D. D. Staunton,

William Maxwell, Esq. Norfolk,

Mr. David J. Burr, Richmond.

Tennessee,

Dr. Joseph C. Strong, Knoxville,

Rev. Isaac Anderson, Maryville,

Col. R. J. Meigs, Agent of Government in the Cherokee Nation.

Mississippi,

Samuel Postlethwaite, Esq. Natchez,

Col. John M'Kee, Agent of Government in the Choctaw Nation.

North Carolina,

Gen. Calvin Jones, Raleigh,

South Carolina,

Rev. Benjamin Palmer, D. D. Charleston.

Louisiana,

Mr. William Fitz, jun. New Orleans.

Georgia,

Mr. S. C. Schenk, Savannah,

Messrs. Meigs & Hand, Augusta.